

leader. We approached via Beshram and the Owir and Awi Passes to the Barum Gol, where on June 6 we established Base Camp (Camp I) at 9600 feet at the foot of the glacier. Camp II (12,150 feet, June 11), Camp III (15,000 feet, June 15), Camp IIIa (15,600 feet, June 17), Camp IV (16,300 feet, June 20) and Camp V (Advance Base, 17,300 feet, June 26) were on the South Barum Glacier. Auscher or Owir I (17,333 feet) was climbed on June 21 by Cranmer and Anderson, up the northwest ridge and down the northeast. This is the first big peak on the south bank of the South Barum Glacier. Day, Summerton and Anderson climbed Little Tirich (20,869 feet) a first ascent, on July 5. From Camp IV they crossed a not obvious col, abseiled onto the Owir Glacier and climbed the west face. Descent was along the north ridge towards South Glacier Peak and then down a steep 1000-foot descent to Camp VI (19,000 feet), which had been established on July 2 on Tirich Mir's south face. On Tirich Mir our desired route lay up the southeast ridge to the east peak and then along to the higher west peak. However this was utterly out of condition and so we had to content ourselves with the 1950 Norwegian route, the south ridge. Camp VII (20,500 feet) was established on the face on July 16, Camp VIII (22,600 feet) on July 18 and Camp IX (23,500 feet) on July 20. Day, Owens and Summerton climbed to the summit (25,263 feet) on July 21, the same day as your compatriots trod the moon. We claim a record — we were the nearest to them on earth!

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*Tirich Mir, Attempt from North.* The Fukuoka Mountaineering Association Expedition to Tirich Mir was composed of Daisuke Suematsu, leader, Isao Shinkai, Yasushi Matsumoto, Seiji Tsuruta, Shozo Sano, Tsuguo Tsuruhisa, Yasuzo Fukada, Tokachi Uemura, Keishi Iwamoto, Katsutoshi Ibeke, Tadashi Nagai, Shiro Ishizaki, Hironubu Hisama, Kiten Saida, Kunihiro Nogami, Yukuo Matsumoto and Yoshiaki Ohtsubo. With 208 porters and 93 pack animals, they may have been the largest expedition ever in the Hindu Kush. Originally they planned to climb the east ridge from the south side, but an English party was there and so they decided to attack from the north side. They left Chitral on June 25 and on July 2 reached Base Camp at 13,400 feet on the Tirich Glacier. After establishing Camp I on July 4 at 14,750 feet on the Lower Tirich Glacier, they got through a 2000-foot-high icefall at 16,750 feet, but the violent flow of the glacier made them give up. They then turned to the Upper Tirich Glacier. Camps were established as follows: I at 15,000 feet on July 10; II at 15,750 feet on July 12; III at 17,125 feet on July 16; IV at 19,250 feet on

July 20; V at 20,450 feet on July 22; and VI at 21,800 feet on July 24. Summit attempts on July 25 and 30 both failed in bad weather. On August 3 Uemura, Iwamoto, Nagai, and Hisana got to the col at 23,625 feet, where they bivouacked. On the 4th, when they reached 25,000 feet, a big rock fell on them and Nagai's left foot was so injured that he could not move unaided. The others decided to give up going for the summit. While they were descending with the injured man, Hisama slipped and fell 2000 feet towards the Lower Tirich side. Miraculously he stopped himself on the steep snow slope and climbed back to his friends. They all gave up the attempt and evacuated Base Camp on August 9.

ICHIRO YOSHIKAWA, *Japanese Alpine Club and A.A.C.*

*Noshaq and Neighboring Peaks.* On July 7 Ambros and Anton Aichhorn, Günter Brenner, Oswald Kollreider, Herbert Müller and I as leader left Austria in a VW bus and a VW bug for the 5000-mile trip, which went without a hitch. In Kabul, the Afghan capital, we spent a week, completing formalities before we got final permission for the Wakhan. Udo Ertl joined us there when the companions of his small expedition fell sick. The last 250 miles into the mountains took us a week, a serious loss of time. The "road" into the Wakhan was so bad that we could not continue with our vehicles and had to rent a 4-wheel-drive truck. Even with this we had a day's delay because of a landslide and were stuck for three days in a fort, while pouring rain threatened to sweep our equipment off the truck bed. These and other delays reduced our five weeks in the mountains to 20 days. It was little short of a miracle that we could accomplish our objectives since normally one would consider two weeks necessary just to acclimatize to 23,000 feet. At the foot of Noshaq we met the American-Austrian expedition led by Dr. Richard Hechtel. We made the following ascents (first ascents are marked by <sup>1</sup>; second ascents by <sup>2</sup>): Korpusht-e-Yakhi (18,695 feet) on August 6 by Axt, Brenner, Ertl; Asp-e-Safed I<sup>2</sup> (21,350 feet) on August 9 via north face by both Aichhorns, Ertl; Asp-e-Safed II<sup>1</sup> (20,407 feet) on August 10 via east ridge by Toni Aichhorn, Ertl; Asp-e-Safed South Summit<sup>2</sup> (21,162 feet) on August 10 via north ridge by Ambros Aichhorn; Gumbaz-e-Safed<sup>2</sup> (22,310 feet) on August 10 via northwest face by Axt, Brenner; Rach-e-Daros (18,681 feet) on August 12, via west ridge by Toni Aichhorn, Ertl; Noshaq West Peak (23,786 feet) via west spur and Noshaq Main Peak (24,580 feet) via west ridge on August 19 by Axt, Ertl, Müller; Shingeik-Zom II<sup>1</sup> (23,524 feet) and Shingeik-Zom III<sup>1</sup> (23,130 feet) via east ridge on August 20 by both Aichhorns. On Noshaq we established two high camps; all others were